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ABSTRACT

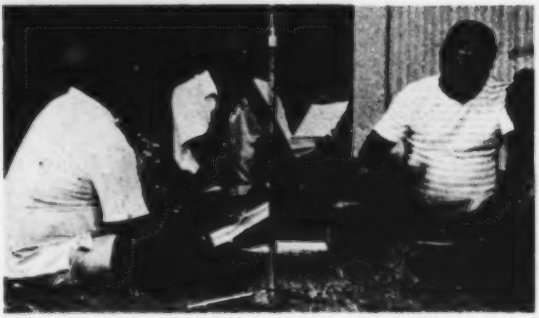
This report is a brief overview of the work of the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) in Australia during 1988 in the areas of literacy, linguistics, and translation. The background of the SIL, its operations, and its membership are described. The activities of the Culture Studies Department are highlighted, and special events, workshops, and conferences are noted. Progress in various areas of research, planning, community services, support services, and on specific projects is summarized. The report includes a bibliography of technical and vernacular publications and of published scripture and scripture-related material. (MSE)

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ANNUAL REPORT 1988

SUMMER INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTICS AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES AND ISLANDERS BRANCH





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AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES AND
ISLANDERS BRANCH



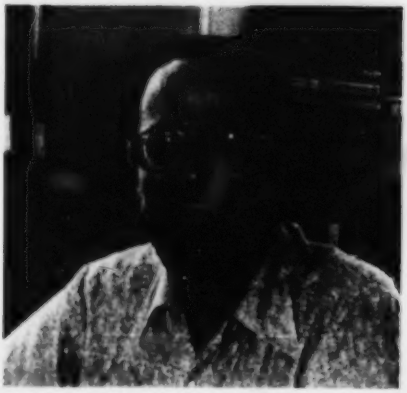
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GREETINGS FROM THE SIL DIRECTOR

It is my pleasure to present the 1988 Annual Report of the Summer Institute of Linguistics—Australian Aborigines and Islanders Branch to all who have a continuing interest in our work. This report is a brief overview of the work of SIL in Australia during 1988 in the areas of literacy, linguistics and translation. It includes a bibliography of technical, vernacular and Scripture-related publications published during that period.

This past year has featured several notable events. In May we held our second Songwriters Workshop in which forty-four Aboriginal people gathered together at the SIL Centre in Berrimah to learn about song writing and also produce songs in their own languages. May also saw the gathering of twenty-four Islander participants on Yorke Island in the Torres Strait to attend training sessions in the theory and practice of translation. Other workshops and events are highlighted in this report.

SIL works closely with government, Aboriginal, Islander and academic agencies as well as church and mission groups. It is our desire to continue this co-operation in the coming years. In particular, we would like to thank the people of the Aboriginal and Islander communities where we live and work for their acceptance, co-operation and help. Our work in literacy, linguistics and translation could not continue without this co-operation.



I trust that you will find this report informative and that our work will be of interest to all who are involved in Aboriginal and Islander affairs.

David Hargrave

David Hargrave
Director

February 1989

SERVING ABORIGINES AND ISLANDERS

This year marked the 200th anniversary of the arrival of the First Fleet and was celebrated by people throughout Australia in a wide variety of ways. These past 200 years have also brought the greatest changes the Aboriginal and Islander people have ever known: coming from a hunting and gathering society, they have been thrust into the modern world of technology and have had to make enormous changes to survive.

The Australian Aborigines and Islanders Branch (AAIB) of the Summer Institute of Linguistics has been working with the Aboriginal and Islander people of Australia since 1961—encouraging them to hold onto their cultural heritage, writing down their vernacular languages and in some cases teaching them practical skills. Over the years work has been done in twenty-four different languages with work in fifteen currently in progress. In each instance



SIL serves Aborigines and Islanders (Murrinh-patha, Wadeye, N.T.)



Learning to translate his own language (TranslationWorkshop, Yorke Island)

SIL workers live among the people, analyse their language, form an alphabet where there is none, translate Scriptures and other materials and teach people to read. They have also given their assistance to Government-run bilingual education programs and other community service projects.

The Australian Aborigines and Islanders Branch is part of an international organisation, the Summer Institute of Linguistics, Inc., which began as a linguistic training session held in the summer of 1934 in the United States. Since that time the linguistic training has expanded to include sessions in universities and private facilities in nine different countries throughout the world. Over the years thousands of students have been trained through courses in descriptive linguistics, literacy, anthropology and translation. In Australia courses are offered through the South Pacific Summer Institute of Linguistics (SPSIL) located at Kangaroo Ground, Victoria.

SIL members throughout the world now number over 5700 and come from thirty-two different countries. Over the years SIL members have worked in 1150 languages and are currently involved in 840 languages which represent fifty-three different countries. This includes work with displaced peoples who live outside their homelands.

CULTURE STUDIES

Each of the world's over 5000 language groups has its own rich heritage of speech and customs which are passed on from generation to generation and preserve group unity. Unfortunately this very thing which makes a group unique—its culture—separates one group from another and causes misunderstanding. The Culture Studies Department works to promote understanding so that people can work in harmony with others whose outlook on life is very different to their own.

CULTURAL ORIENTATION

One of the main activities of the Culture Studies Department is to give new members of the Branch orientation to Aboriginal and Islander cultures, enabling them to better adapt to the culture of the people among whom they will be living when they do language learning and eventually literacy or translation. If the new-comers to the Branch are from countries other than Australia, they also receive orientation to Australian culture.

In May the Culture Studies Department Co-ordinator, Susanne Hargrave, gave a session on 'Relating to Aborigines' at the Songwriters Workshop for the benefit of people living at the SIL Centre who normally have little contact with Aboriginal people. This helped them relate to the 44 Aboriginal people who lived at the SIL Centre for ten days during the Songwriters Workshop. At that same time Greg Anderson, an ethnomusicologist who was teaching at the workshop, taught a session for SIL members on how Aboriginal music relates to their culture. Several months later during the Translation Training Workshop Susanne taught a session on Biblical culture and how our own Western or Aboriginal culture influences how we understand Scripture.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ATTENDED

In August Jim and Marjorie Marsh, Joy Sandefur and Susanne Hargrave attended the International Conference on Hunting and Gathering Societies which was held for five days in Darwin. Reports were given on hunting and

gathering groups around the world, with particular emphasis on the problems such groups encounter in today's political and economic context.

VISIT FROM INTERNATIONAL SIL CO-ORDINATOR

Dr Hank Bradley, International Co-ordinator of Anthropology for SIL, visited the Branch in September and included a trip to Wadeye, N.T., on his itinerary. He also visited the SPSIL School at Kangaroo Ground, Victoria, to see how the anthropology course is structured and is being taught. The main text for the course, *Doing Anthropology*, was written by Susanne Hargrave last year and has since been reprinted with an additional chapter and index.



Girls wear traditional designs (Murrinh-patha, Wadeye, N.T.)

LINGUISTICS

Each of the world's languages has a complex structure and design, and Aboriginal and Islander languages are among the more difficult. Years of study are required to discover the sound patterns, form an alphabet, untangle difficult verb systems, learn vocabulary and analyse grammatical structure. This study and analysis of human language is known as linguistics. The purpose of the Linguistics Department is to aid translators in their study of languages by keeping them informed on new methods and techniques of linguistic analysis and helping them share their original research with the academic world through published papers and lectures.

PAPERS AND LECTURES

This past year a number of technical papers were published. These are listed in Appendix A.

Stephen Swartz completed an M.A. thesis in 1988 entitled 'Constraints on Zero Anaphora and Word Order in Warlpiri Narrative Text'. This thesis was done through Pacific College of Graduate Studies in association with William Carey International University.

Dr Jenny Lee also presented a one-hour lecture entitled 'Tiwi: a language struggling to survive' at University College of the Northern Territory in Darwin this past year.

PITJANTJATJARA GRAMMAR PUBLISHED

A 323-page spiral-bound book entitled *Wangka Wiɣu, a Handbook for the Pitjantjatjara Language Learner* was written by Paul Eckert and Joyce Hudson for people who have no training in linguistics. The main aim in writing was to provide access to the grammar of Pitjantjatjara for anyone who wishes to learn Pitjantjatjara as a foreign language or who needs it for projects in Pitjantjatjara speaking communities. Published by Aboriginal Studies and Teacher Education Centre (ASTEC), *Wangka Wiɣu* was officially launched on 22 September in Adelaide.

DICTIONARY PROGRESS

From 3 to 25 June, Eirlys Richards did a concentrated check of the Walmajarri-English dictionary at the SIL Centre with seven people from various parts of the Walmajarri language area located in the Kimberley region. Then in October, she spent three productive weeks in Broome, W.A., doing further work on the dictionary with the help of Joyce Hudson, her former co-worker. The dictionary, which contains some 4000 Walmajarri entries, will be ready for publication in early 1990.

NEW LANGUAGE ENTERED

In October Neil and Marian Broad moved to Santa Teresa in Central Australia, 88 km south-east of Alice Springs. They are beginning language learning in preparation for doing translation in the Eastern Arrernte language (also known as Eastern Aranda) which is spoken by an estimated 1500 to 2000 people.



Keyboarding a vernacular language (Translation Workshop, Yorke Island)

LITERACY

Learning to read and write in their own language gives people a sense of pride in themselves and their culture, and opens new opportunities for learning and development. This ability enables people to create their own literature and preserve their traditional folklore which may otherwise be lost to future generations. In addition, Aboriginal and Islander Christians are increasingly interested in reading the Bible in their own languages. Therefore, one of SIL's goals in Australia is to encourage Aboriginal and Islander people to become authors and translators in their own languages.

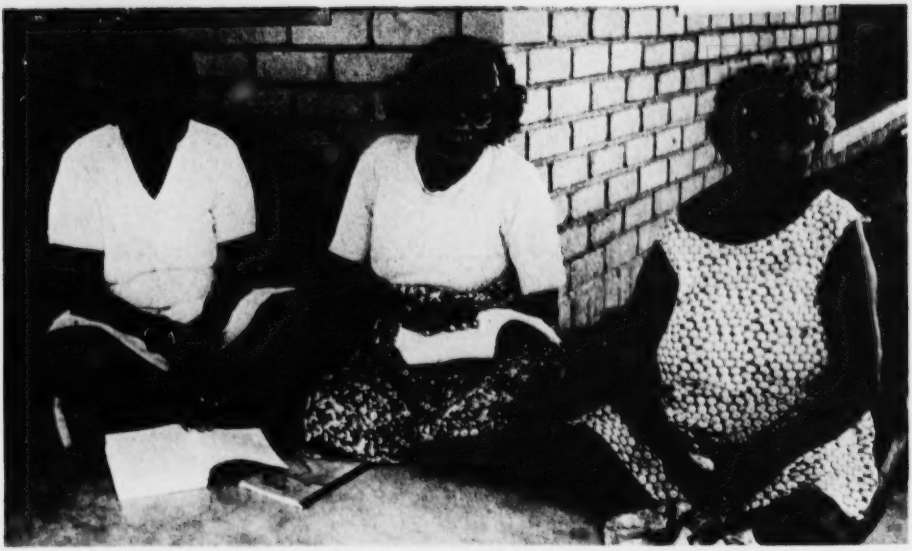
To accomplish this goal, SIL organises literacy programs for adults, teaches writing courses, and provides assistance and materials for bilingual education programs in community schools.

LITERACY IN ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES

This past year literacy work has been done by SIL members in various Aboriginal communities, sometimes in conjunction with existing bilingual community school programs. Chester and Lyn Street worked in conjunction with the Remote Area Teacher Education Course in the Murrinh-patha language at Wadeye, N.T. Literacy work in Kriol has been going on in Katherine and another Kriol program has been moved from Halls Creek, W.A., to Derby, W.A., in October. Margaret Mickan, who is the Literacy Specialist working in Derby, has also been providing Kriol materials (games and activities) for the Kimberley Resource Centre to be used in the Kimberley schools. A literacy program was operating in the Warlpiri language in Lajamanu until early 1988, and a program is going on in the Pitjantjatjara language in Ernabella, S.A. Preparations are also being made for a program in the Garawa language at Robinson River Station, N.T.

NATIONAL CONFERENENCE ON ADULT ABORIGINAL LEARNING

Barbara Sayers presented a paper entitled 'Left or Right Brain: Is There a Neurological Relationship to Aboriginal Learning Styles?' at the National



A Kriol reading class (Kriol, Fitzroy Crossing, W.A.)

Conference on Adult Aboriginal Learning held in Perth from 21 to 28 September. She also presented three other papers written by AAIB members: 'Aborigines Learning to Translate' by Dr Chris Kilham and Eirlys Richards, 'Learning Patterns of the Songwriters' Workshop' by Barry Borneman and 'Teaching Reading to Aboriginal Adults from Traditional Communities' by Bill Langlands. All four papers have now been published and are included in Appendix A.

PUPPETS ENCOURAGE READING

Artist Judith Knowles completed a set of 'Kriol Puppets' this year to help Kriol people learn to read and write. This unique set of puppets represents the letters of the alphabet and includes characters such as Rodiyo Raida (Rodeo Rider for the 'R' sound), Defi Daks (Daffy Duck, the 'D'), Olgamen and Olmen (Old Woman and Old Man, the 'O' sound), and Susi Sineik (Susie Snake, the 'S' sound).



Kriol puppet encourages reading

SECOND SONGWRITERS WORKSHOP HELD

Sounds of music once again filled the SIL Centre from 9 to 20 May as 44 Aborigines gathered for the second Songwriters Workshop. This year they came from eleven different areas located in Western Australia, Northern Territory, South Australia and Queensland. With the exception of one woman who had attended last year, all the workshop participants were first-timers who came with anticipation after hearing stories of last year's workshop or listening to last year's music tapes.

On the teaching staff were SIL members Barry Borneman, Chester Street and Alf Holmen; Rodney Rivers, an Aboriginal songwriter originally from the Kimberleys; and Greg Anderson, an ethnomusicologist who is studying traditional Aboriginal music at Sydney University and has done field work in Central Arnhem Land. Noel Batchelor of Language Recordings, Inc., recorded the songs which were produced.

The morning and afternoon lectures included sessions on song writing, traditional and modern music, translating songs and copyright. In the afternoons, participants gathered in their own language groups to work on writing and practising their own songs; part of the afternoons and the evenings were spent

at recording sessions where they recorded their own music for a composite tape produced at the end of the workshop.

But the music didn't stop there—it often went on into the early hours of the morning. One night a group from Ernabella performed an Aboriginal corroboree, and several groups taught each other songs from their respective areas. Thus the workshop provided a unique opportunity for fellowship among Aboriginal people from widely scattered parts of Australia.

One of the highlights of the workshop was a three-hour concert held on Saturday night before a group of 175 people at the SIL Centre, and later another concert was held at Bagot community for about 250 of the Aboriginal people living there.

VIDEO

Video is once again bringing translated Scripture to life. With the help of Roy Gwyther-Jones, head of the Wycliffe Bible Translators Media Department at Kangaroo Ground, Vic., the live action of Jonah was captured on camera in the Meriam language of Murray Island in June. On Saibai Island a video was also made of I Timothy and included a half-hour cultural segment of traditional singing and dancing done in the Kala Lagaw Ya language by the Saibai Island Mothers Union.



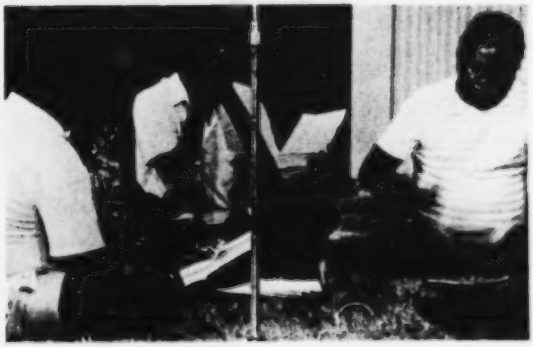
Men from Bathurst Island and Wadeye, N.T., sing a song they have written (Songwriters Workshop, Darwin, N.T.)



Rodney Rivers, Aboriginal songwriter (Songwriters Workshop, Darwin, N.T.)



Warlpiri women sing at concert (Songwriters Workshop, Darwin, N.T.)



Elcho Island group performing traditional music (Songwriters Workshop, Darwin, N.T.)



Listening to a lecture at
Songwriters Workshop



Participants at 1988
Songwriters Workshop



Looma, W.A., group practising
a song (Songwriters
Workshop, Darwin, N.T.)

TRANSLATION

A major emphasis this past year has been on training translators through workshops, and it was especially encouraging to see a large number of Aborigines and Islanders beginning to take a more active role in translation. The Translation Department checks and gives final approval to all Scriptures before they are submitted for publication, so the consultants with the department had a busy year doing Scripture checking for translators in various field allocations.

TRANSLATION TRAINING ON YORKE ISLAND

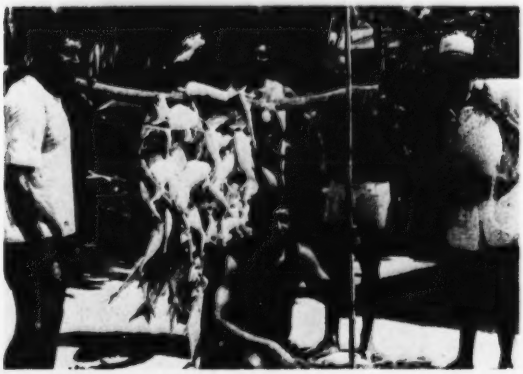
The old man shook his head. 'I've nothing to say', exclaimed Mr Elda Mosby of Masig (Yorke Island). He could not improve on the Torres Strait Creole Bible verse chalked onto the blackboard, and his face reflected the wonder he felt seeing his language expressing meaning in written form for the first time in his long life. The Masig people who had helped translate that Bible verse were using the skills they had learned at the SIL workshop which was held from 10 to 20 May on their island.

Erastus Otairobo, a translator from the Solomon Islands, teamed up with SIL members Dr Chris Kilham and Tom Webb to present lectures on Translation Method, history of Bible translation and organisation of a translation program. Attending the workshop were 26 Islanders drawn from the three language groups of the Torres Strait. AAIB translators, Michael and Charlotte Corden (Torres Strait Creole), Rod and Judy Kennedy (Kala Lagaw Ya) and Peter and Ruth Wickham (Meriam) led afternoon sessions in their respective languages along with Erastus, Chris and Tom respectively.

Erastus and Tom brought their knowledge of translation organisations in Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu and the Solomons to the discussion of setting up a Bible Translation Committee for each language group as well as Torres Strait Bible Translation Association to cover all three groups. Each language community of the Torres Strait subsequently worked on forming a committee and within six months of the workshop, a translation committee with fourteen members was formed.



Workshop participants
from Murray Island



Food for the Translation
Workshop participants



Checking translated material (Meriam,
Murray Island, Torres Strait)



Bishop Kiwami Dai (Thursday Island) and Imasu Waigana (Saibai Island) at Translation Workshop



Workshop participants listen to lecture (Translation Workshop, Yorke Island)



Tom Webb teaches a class (Translation Workshop, Yorke Island)

OTHER TRANSLATION TRAINING WORKSHOPS HELD

A Translation Awareness Workshop was held at Jigalong, W.A., from 18 to 22 April with two full-time and one part-time participants. Although the number attending was small, translator Jim Marsh was encouraged with the results. According to Jim, 'The participants became more aware of the principles of translation and the resources of their language to say what needs to be said. The idea of picture words and picture language (similes, metaphors and idioms) really caught on'.

The AAIB Centre was the location for a Training Aborigines and Islanders in Translation (TAIT) Workshop held from 3 to 14 October. Jerry Allen, an SIL translator who has completed a New Testament in Papua New Guinea in the Halia language, was the workshop leader. Participants came from four language groups and applied what they were learning in the workshop to translation of the book of Philemon.

KRIOL CHECKING WORKSHOP

A workshop was held from 23 to 29 September in Katherine, N.T., to train testers for checking the clarity in Kriol translation. Margaret Borneman, Margaret Mickan, Lance and Gwen Tremlett, and five Kriol speakers participated. Barry Borneman organised the workshop, and he was assisted by Jerry Allen.

JOHN WORKSHOP HELD

A workshop on the Gospel of John was held at the Centre from 5 to 30 September with seven translation teams participating: three from SIL, three from the Anglican Church, and one from the Uniting Church. Each team contained both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal translators. Dr Chris Kilham organised the workshop, and the teachers were Tom Webb, an SIL translator who had completed a New Testament translation in Papua New Guinea, and Rev. Euan Fry, Translations Secretary for the Bible Society in Australia. During the first part of each morning, workshop participants listened to a verse

by verse explanation of the meaning of the passage for the day and problems they might encounter in doing the translation. Later, the group gathered to discuss key terms and concepts in the vernacular languages and problems in or good ideas for translation encountered the day before. By the afternoon they were ready to tackle translation of the passage for the day.

Another workshop on the Gospel of John was held in Ernabella, S.A. in December under the leadership of Paul Eckert, assisted by Susanne Hargrave and David Crawford. Church leaders and other interested Pitjantjatjara people met daily for a week to review the translation of John 1-9 which had been drafted in the September workshop. Maps, charts and other audio-visuals were used to give background information on the Holy Land and Jewish culture.



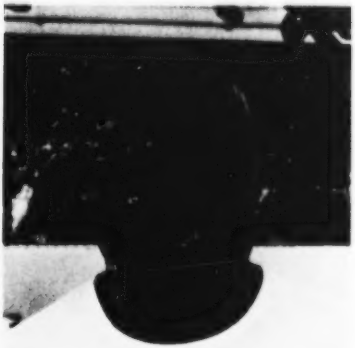
John Workshop in Darwin



Rev. Euan Fry illustrates a point during John Workshop

ABORIGINAL AND ISLANDER TRANSLATORS ATTEND CONFERENCE

Two translators from Australia, William Hall and Ezra Waigana, attended a conference for national translators involved in National Bible Translation Organisations in the Pacific area. This conference was held in the Solomon Islands from 11 to 18 April. William is one of four Aboriginal translators working with John and Joy Sandefur in the Kriol language at Ngukurr, N.T. Ezra, an Islander from Saibai Island, Western Torres Strait, worked with Rod Kennedy on the Kala Lagaw Ya translation of Genesis and is now training for ministry with his church. Their participation in the conference was especially timely since an indigenous translation committee was later formed in the Torres Strait Islands in November.



Ezra Waigana

William Hall



NEARING COMPLETION

Dave and Kathy Glasgow, working with the Burarra language in Maningrida, N.T., completed the first draft of the Burarra New Testament in April. Since Dave has taken the position of Adult Educator with T.A.F.E. (Technical and Further Education) in Maningrida, Kathy will be doing most the remaining work to get the manuscript ready for publication. The target date is November 1989.

STRATEGIC PLANNING AND REVIEW

When is an SIL program considered to be finished? What strategy should be used to complete the task? Will translated materials fall into disuse once the SIL workers leave the community? These were some of the tough questions ten SIL teams and one team from a local mission wrestled with during the Strategic Planning and Review (SPAR) Workshop held from 25 July to 5 August. Under the leadership of Dr David and Margaret Bendor-Samuel, the teams re-evaluated their current programs, identified key factors affecting their work and set short-range, mid-range and long-range goals. As each team shared its program goals and factors affecting their work with the group, it soon became apparent that no two language programs are alike.

One of the main factors affecting how translated materials are accepted by the people of the community is the extent it is used in the local school system and in the local church. Where influential people from the local church are directly involved in translation work, the use of vernacular Scriptures is encouraged. Other factors affecting translation are the availability of language help and the level of involvement of the local people in the program, the amount of training and education they have had and their motivation for translation. In some cases language use has changed over the years, and the young people in the community are no longer fluent speakers of the mother tongue.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Although the main work of SIL is in the area of language analysis, translation and literacy, SIL personnel are glad to serve the Aboriginal and Islander communities in other ways if the need arises. Sometimes they are called upon for their expertise in the language or their knowledge of the particular culture in which they are working.

Over the past year SIL field personnel provided such assistance in a number of Aboriginal and Islander communities. Chester Street of Wadeye, N.T., taught a class of non-Aboriginal teachers and nursing staff in language learning using the book *An Intoduction to the Language and Culture of the Murrinh-patha* which he has written. He also helped six Aboriginal trainee teachers who were doing the Remote Area Teacher Education Course (RATE) learn to read and write Murrinh-Patha. Marie Godfrey, working in the Tiwi language, helped the teacher-linguist on Bathurst Island by supplying Tiwi language material and grammatical structures for her Applied Linguistics course.

In Jigalong, W.A., Brian and Helen Geytenbeek and Jim Marsh assisted in an orientation and training course for new non-Aboriginal teachers. Brian Geytenbeek has also done translation of a government information sheet about the proposed 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission' so Nyangumarta speakers can understand it, and he has translated the text for a set of 60 slides for a Diabetes audio-visual done by the Western Australia Health Department.

Paul Eckert and Joyce Hudson have written a book entitled *Wangka Wiru—A Handbook for the Pitjantjatjara Language Learner* for people with no linguistics training who would like to learn Pitjantjatjara. Margaret Mickan, a Literacy Specialist working in Derby, W.A., provided games and materials in Kriol for the Kimberley Resource Centre to be used in the Kimberley School system. In Maningrida, N.T., Dave Glasgow has accepted the position of Adult Educator, and is able to apply much of what he has learned during the past 27 years as translator for the Burarra people living in the area.

SUPPORT SERVICES

SIL linguists and literacy specialists, who spend their time doing fieldwork in Aboriginal and Islander communities, depend on the services of support personnel at the Australian Aborigines and Islanders Branch Centre located in Darwin. These support personnel do a wide variety of tasks which allow field teams to do their work faster and more efficiently, and include computer operators, graphic artists, printer, librarian, mechanic, secretaries, electronics technician, maintenance workers and a number of others.

At one time the field members depended heavily on the Computer Department, but now all members have their own personal computers on which they do the initial keyboarding, and, with the advent of 'desktop publishing', much of the camera-ready copy is produced directly in the printshop. The Computer Department still serves the members by doing specialist processes like converting computer data between a variety of disk formats, producing word lists and sorted dictionaries and adapting SIL programs for other computers. The Computer Department has also been working individually with field teams in teaching them how to best use their computers.



Computer Department

In co-operation with the National Lexicography project an initial version of the Consistent Change program has been developed for the Macintosh computer and distributed for testing. *Pacific Linguistics* has been helpful in supplying phonetic fonts.

To keep in touch with the use of computers in the educational world, Branch Computer Co-ordinator, John Fletcher, participated in Education Department in-service sessions for teacher-linguists.



Running the printing press

With the exception of large projects such as the 323-page Pitjantjatjara Grammar which are sent to outside publishers, SIL publications are printed in the Publications Department. (See Appendix C.) As well as working on SIL projects, the Publications Department occasionally works on printing projects for missions and community schools. In December and part of January page layout was done for the 1400 pages of the Gumatj Shorter Old Testament on a Macintosh computer, and illustrations were added. This latter project was for a mission and was sent to an outside printer.

The SIL library holds a comprehensive array of technical book and journals in anthropology, literacy, linguistics, translation and related fields. These publications are available to all SIL members and interested members of the public on special request.



Doing page layout and illustrations on the Gumatj Shorter Old Testament



SIL library

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

Borneman, Barry. 1988.
'Learning patterns of the Songwriters' Workshop'. *Learning My Way*. Barbara Harvey and Suzanne McGinty, comps. *Wikaru* 16:33-38.

Eckert, Paul and Joyce Hudson. 1988.
Wangka Wiru: a handbook for the Pitjantjatjara language learner. Aboriginal Studies and Teacher Education Centre (ASTEC). 323 pp.

Ellis, S. James. 1988.
'Sociolinguistic survey report: Wagait Region languages'. WPSIL-AAIB B-13:67-74.

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Graber, Philip L. 1988.
'Kriol in the Barkly Tableland'. WPSIL-AAIB B-13:19-31. Originally published in *Australian Aboriginal Studies*. 2:14-19. 1987.

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Hargrave, David . 1987*
'Video in a translation program: to use or not to use'. *Notes on Translation*. 123:53-60. December 1987.

Kilham, Christine A. 1987*.
'A written style for oral communicators'. *Notes on Translation*. 123:36-52. December 1987.

_____ and Eirlys Richards. 1988.
'Aborigines learning to translate'. *Learning My Way*. Barbara Harvey and Suzanne McGinty, comps. *Wikaru*. 16:232-257.

Kirton, Jean F. 1988.
'Yanyuwa: a dying language'. WPSIL-AAIB B-13:1-18.

Langlands, William H.
'Teaching reading to traditional communities'. *Learning My Way*. Barbara Harvey and Suzanne McGinty, comps. *Wikaru*. 16:61-74.

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'Left or right brain: is there a neurological relationship to traditional Aboriginal learning styles?'. *Learning My Way*. Barbara Harvey and Suzanne McGinty, comps. *Wikaru*. 16:238-248.

Swartz, Stephen M. 1988.
Constraints on Zero Anaphora and Word Order in Warlpiri Narrative Text. M.A. Thesis. Pacific College of Graduate Studies in association with William Carey International University. (unpublished). 177 pp.

Thompson, David A. 1988.
Lockhart River 'Sand Beach' Language: an outline of Kuuku Ya'u and Umpila. WPSIL-AAIB A-11. xii, 147 pp. (Note: David A. Thompson is not an SIL member).

APPENDIX B

VERNACULAR PUBLICATIONS

All vernacular work is done in conjunction with SIL field personnel working in the related languages.

BURARRA

Fry, Katie. 1988.
Jin-ngardapa jinyi-lijiwarriyana. (She got lost). Maningrida Literacy Production Centre. 18 pp.

Gurraylayla, Laurie. 1988.
Yorr gu-rakaja. (It's raining). Maningrida Literacy Production Centre. 18 pp.

Guwanga, Mike. 1988.
Wakal gu-bena burrwa. (Something funny happened to them). Maningrida Literacy Production Centre. 16 pp.

Mudjana, Patrick. 1988.

Gu-mugarla. (In the bush). Maningrida Literacy Production Centre. 12 pp.

TIWI

Lee, Jennifer, comp. 1988.

Ngarukuruwami ngawa-rringani. (Tiwi song and puzzle book.) SIL. 42 pp.

APPENDIX C

PUBLISHED SCRIPTURE AND SCRIPTURE-RELATED MATERIAL

KRIOL

Holy Baibul Riding Buk: Jinasis 1:1-2:4. (Holy Bible reading book Genesis 1:1-2:4). Wycliffe Bible Translators. 1988. 61 pp.

MURRINH-PATHA

(The Lord's Prayer Activity Sheet). Wycliffe Bible Translators. 1987*. 1 page.

(The Lord's Prayer). Wycliffe Bible Translators. 1987*. 1 page.

Da Ngarra Marra-Re Kathu Yile Neki Mampatha. (In the beginning God Created). Creation story colouring and activity book. Second edition, rev. diglot. 1988. Wycliffe Bible Translators. 64 pp.

Murrinh Kardu Kigay Wurdamnawurl Ngarra Yile Nukunu. (The young man who came back to his father). Activity book of Luke 15. diglot. Wycliffe Bible Translators. 1988. 58 pp.

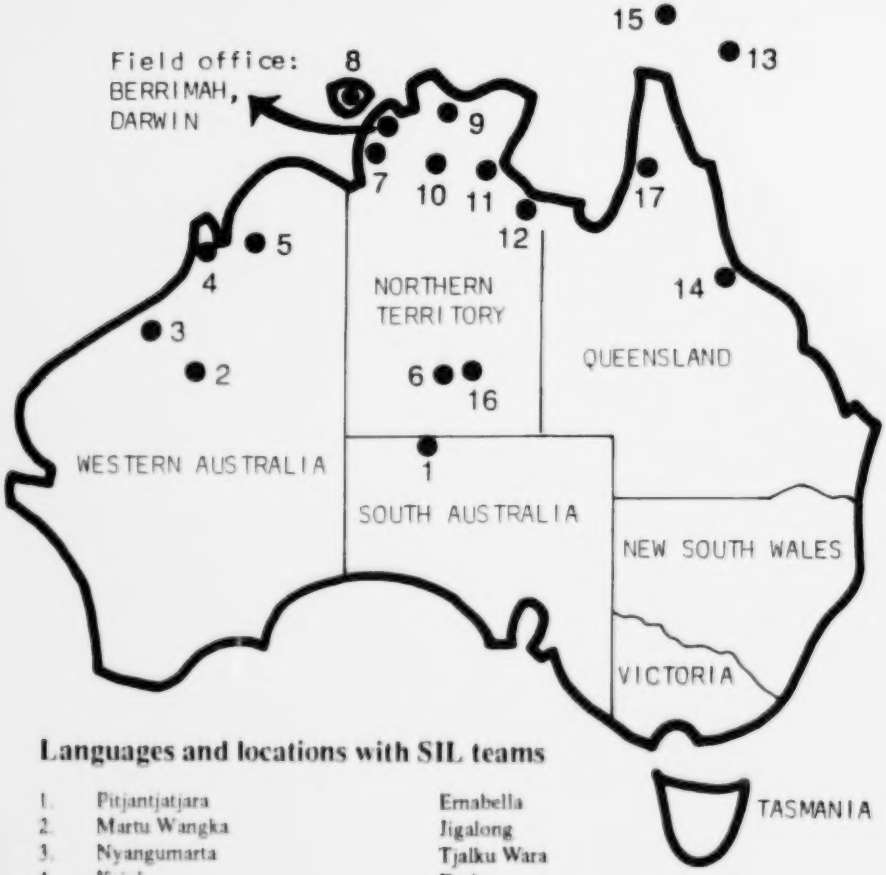
PITJANTJATJARA

Tjukurpa Palya: Irititja Munu Kuwaritja. (Good stories from long ago and recently). Genesis, Exodus, Ruth, Jonah, the Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, Ephesians, James, 1 John, 1 Timothy. Bible Society in Australia. 1987*. 897 pp.

TIWI

(The Lord's Prayer Activity Sheet). Wycliffe Bible Translators. 1988. 1 page. photocopied.

* Published in late 1987 but not included in last year's bibliography.



Languages and locations with SIL teams

1.	Pitjantjatjara	Ernabella
2.	Martu Wangka	Jigalong
3.	Nyangumarta	Tjalku Wara
4.	Kriol	Derby
5.	Walmajarri	Kimberley Region
6.	Warlpiri	Alice Springs
7.	Murrinh-patha	Wadeye
8.	Tiwi	Nguiu
9.	Burarra	Maningrida
10.	Kriol	Katherine Region
11.	Kriol	Ngukurr
12.	Garawa	Robinson River Station
13.	Meriam	Mer (Murray Island)
14.	Kala Lagaw Ya	Townsville and Saibai Is.
15.	Torres Strait Creole	Yorke Island
16.	Eastern Aranda	Santa Teresa (being surveyed)
17.	Wik-Mungkan	Aurukun

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